

# THE GREENVILLE JOURNAL

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

E. C. OTWELL, Editor and Publisher.

OFFICE: Cor. Broadway and Fourth St.  
Over the Union Bank.

ENTERED AT GREENVILLE POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS  
MATTER

TERMS:

One copy, per year in advance.....\$1.00  
One copy, per year, not paid in advance.....1.50  
One copy, six months......75  
One copy, three months......40  
One copy, one month......20  
One copy, 1 yr., mailed out of country.....1.15  
One copy, 6m., mailed out of country......60  
Foreign postage added.

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HOME PHONE 244

THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1907.

Ex-Chairman Wallace is going to look up ex-Chairman Shonts and ask him how he managed to do it without a row.

Every paper in the United States is printing "the latest picture of Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw", and they are all different.

Milwaukee at the present moment is bragging about its water-works. But that is not the liquid that made Milwaukee famous.

A Philadelphia paper claims that we eat too much. Those who can, probably do, but there are a lot who could not even if they would.

Following "trial marriages" the latest thing has been introduced in the New Jersey courts in the shape of a petition for "temporary divorce."

Representative Tawney took a look at Representative Wadsworth's case and decided to postpone inserting his joker into the Pure Food Law until after the election.

Some of the New York papers are already wondering what they will do when the Thaw trial is over. We would suggest that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

A Chicago paper declares that Senator Beveridge is the only logical and reasonable successor to Theodore Roosevelt. Counting Senator Beveridge that makes two at any rate.

The president in a letter to the Senate last week assured them that Mr. Harriman did not know anything about railroads. But it must be understood that it was George H. and not Eddie H. he was talking about.

Naturally the talk of war with Japan is all jingoism, and a very poor quality of jingoism at that. Japan does not want any war with the United States for a great many years at least, and in fact does not want any war with anybody until she somewhat reduces her enormous national debt and gets industrially reorganized. At the same time, the Yellow Peril as regards Japan is a very real menace. This is made plain by the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who has recently returned to Washington from the Hawaiian Islands and who made a special study of the Japanese situation in California.

He says that the menace of the Japanese invasion is not military, but industrial. The Japanese is not like the Chinaman. He does not take a laundry on the corner and stay there until he accumulates enough money to return to Japan, but he comes with a readiness to take any position, however menial, that will give him a start in life, and this once attained, there is nothing in the way of trade, business or profession, that he considers be-

yond his reach.

The situation on the Pacific coast, where, in spite of their protests against social equality, they are continually inviting the coming of Japanese laborers is simply this: The Jap comes to this country and takes a position as a laborer, a household servant, or a farm hand, and by industry and frugality, for the nation possesses both in a high degree, he soon obtains enough money to buy the farm on which he is working, or another in the immediate neighborhood, to start an opposition business as a blacksmith, a contractor, or a mechanic of some sort, or possibly to attend a professional school and branch out as a dentist, a doctor or a lawyer. There is no denying that the Japanese are a thrifty and capable people and the experience of California and the whole Pacific coast has been that where they once get a foothold they stick and are soon the equals, if not the superiors, of the natives in any business or profession they adopt.

Some of the railroads in the west are already replacing their laborers, their train crews, and their dining and sleeping car crews with the Japanese employees so far as they are able to do it. President James Hill of the Great Northern is one of the leaders in this railroad movement, although he doubtless would deny it if the accusation were made. The idea of the railroads is to get as cheap labor as possible regardless of the fact that the Japanese once installed they will not be long in adopting the trade union system, and they have this unpleasant feature in addition to American trades union traits, that they always strike without giving notice. They may be considered an exceedingly dangerous factor in American civilization. But the danger will not come in the probability of war at any near date, but rather in introducing into American life a race of people who regard us as barbarians, who will never assimilate with the communities in which they live, and who, all things considered, are quite our equals in acuteness, but who will never be a reliable factor in the equation of American citizenship.

## The Limit of Life.

The most eminent medical scientists are unanimous in the conclusion that the generally accepted limitation of human life is many years below the attainment possible with the advanced knowledge of which the race is now possessed. The critical period, that determines its duration, seems to be between 50 and 60; the proper care of the body during this decade cannot be too strongly urged; carelessness then being fatal to longevity. Nature's best helper after 50 is Electric Bitters, the scientific tonic medicine that revitalizes every organ of the body. Guaranteed by Wm. Kipp's Sons druggists, 50c.

## London's Dinner Hour.

A momentous change has been decreed in the habits of London society, initiated by the king, says a note in the society columns of a London paper. His majesty disapproved of the tendency to make the dinner hour later and later and has decreed that hereafter the fashionable dinner hour shall be from 6:30 to 7:30. Before this change was instituted society dined from 8 to 9. The new dinner hour, which is a return to earlier manners, is welcomed by everybody. It will benefit the theaters, which have lost many patrons through the late dinner hour, and it will also send more people to the restaurants for supper. People who dined at 8 o'clock were not always inclined for supper afterward and could not reach the theater before the middle of the performance.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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# FASHIONS IN NEW YORK

The short-sighted mortal who confidently predicted the downfall of the elbow sleeve is put to confusion, as all except the tailor-made suits, have sleeves reaching just below the angle of the elbow. In fancy waists the sleeves are as short as ever. Let us hope that long gloves will be manufactured in larger numbers and at prices within the means of all females. The dearth of novelties in all departments of fashion is remarkable. In suits, the same general styles prevail—the plaited skirt, the box coat, a tight-fitting coat, the long coat and the Eton, plaited, braided with or without a vest, and in fact any attractive fancy trimming is admissible.

The sole difference yet apparent is, that hats will set more closely to the head, and there will be less trimming under the brim. Last season's popular shapes reappear, particularly the large flat trimmed with flower wreaths and a touch of black

attractive novelty. Voiles follow in the footsteps of wools, and of course some demand for plain goods will exist, but they will be in the minority.

New silks of American manufacture claim first attention, and they also set forth the beauties of plaids, checks or stripes, often varied by dots of any size in groupings of the latter design. An imitation of the homespun weave appears in a second American silk, which is peculiarly acceptable from its shadowy surface—a relief from plaids or checks. Black and white silks are as much in favor as ever, and authorities state that all black silk is in growing demand, largely due to the jumper waist, usually of lace, and requiring a contrast. Black, sufficiently lightened by lace and touches of color, is universally becoming, and is less conspicuous than colors.

Robe patterns of all sorts, both in bordered materials by the yard, and in the regulation boxed



The above design is by the McCall Co. of New York, Fashion Publishers and Manufacturers of McCall Patterns.

velvet ribbon. Flowers are once more in the ascendancy, and quills or plumage abound in high-grade millinery and to a still greater extent on the ready-to-wear hat. Crowns, as a rule, are somewhat higher, and folds of velvet, leather or colored silk passementerie around crowns, lend a shade of novelty. The Leghorn is very prominent and indications are that the closely woven straws will again be in the majority.

Spring suitings comprise stripes, checks or plaids in such varied blendings that one is amazed at human ingenuity. The two latter afford greater scope for individual taste than the former, and the handsome combinations now shown by Lord & Taylor, are marked by originality, beauty of coloring and softness of texture. The peculiar shade of tan and gray woven together, which appears in some of the high-class wools imported by this well-known house, is an

patterns, are shown in endless variety at the best shops. Very effective ones of batiste, embroidered and inset with lace, are to be had at \$10, and from that up to any price that the purse will permit.

Tan is supposed to be the leading color of the season, next gray, and thirdly black and white. This assumption is not borne out, however, by a glance at the color-card of leading houses. Plain voiles are in many bright hues, and ribbons are fairly blazing with color. Facings in brilliant hues are used in collars, cuffs and front of checked or plaided suits, and plain, rough-woven silks come in green, crimson, blue, crushed strawberry, and of course every shade of brown. Soutache braid will be in great favor, this spring, and rather narrow ribbon will trim dresses of sheer material in ladder form, squares, diamonds or in straight around rows of varied widths. VERONA CLARKE.

## The American Boy for February.

In the pages of the February American Boy there is everything to please and delight its readers. The serials continue with added interest. February being the birth month of many great men, there are timely articles on some of them. Of the short stories calculated to stir their readers are the story of a boy whose determination to succeed increased with obstacles; a humorous story of a bear and a fat boy; a story of pluck and daring of a boy of the Revolution; the story of a hunt for the great California condor. The practical boy will be sure to find mat-

ter to please him in the many articles devoted to school, travel, electricity, mechanics, amateur journalism, stamps, coins, and curios, tangles, poultry keeping, and other hobbies of boys. Certainly a number which it would be hard to beat. In addition to the handsome colored cover page illustration there are over seventy-two pictures. \$1.00 a year. The Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

IN MISSOURI—The fertile Grand River Valley; lands improved and improved; valuable information sent free. Write Bazel J. Meek, Chillicothe, Missouri. 21w18

## SOILED BOOKS.

Methods by Which Grease and Grime May Be Removed.

In removing grease spots from a book take a little powdered pipe-clay or fuller's earth and mix it with water to the thickness of cream. Then apply it to the spot, laying it on a quarter of an inch thick. Let it remain during four hours and then scrape it away. If the spot has not been absorbed by the clay, put the wet clay on it again and repeat as before.

If oil or grease is on your best book, use this simple method. Apply spirits of turpentine to the spot, smearing it on thin with a small swab. Let the turpentine dry; then moisten the spot with alcohol with a clean swab, and the grease will disappear. The paper will not be discolored. If necessary, make a second application.

Or lay blotting paper on the grease spot, then press the blotting paper with a warm iron, repeating the process several times so as to absorb as much of the grease as possible. Then take a little essential oil of turpentine and heat it almost to the boiling point. Have the greasy leaf warm, and then with a clean brush wet in the warm turpentine go over the grease spot on both sides of the paper. Repeat this process and the stain will soon disappear. Lastly, apply the blotting paper and warm iron.

A good book may be so thumbled by constant use as to become dirty on the margin or even on the entire pages. Such dirt may be removed easily without impairing the printing. Take the soft part of stale bread and with it rub off what dirt is loose. Then make a saturated solution of oxalic acid and water. Citric acid or tartaric acid may be used if preferred. None of them injures printing ink. They will remove marginal notes if in writing ink, so care must be used in that respect. When the acid solution has been made, apply it with a small swab on the dirt. Let it evaporate and the dirt will also disappear. It might not be best to make the paper too wet, as it may pucker when dry. Simply moisten the book leaf with the solution of acid.

## His Pretty Thanks.

It is strange how differently children sometimes express their thanks. Alec, aged three, was given a coveted toy. He took it without a word and turned away and began to wind it up. I took it gently back again, and, bending over, I said, "Alec, what do you say to me?" He merely stared solemnly up at me and then at the toy, as though puzzling how to get it back. "What are you going to say for that nice toy, Alec?" I repeated. "Are you pleased?" "Aye," he nodded, still staring wistfully up at the toy. "Well," I insisted, determined to teach him better manners, "and what are you going to say to me?" I had to bend to hear the shyly uttered answer: "I—love—ye," he whispered as he pleadingly held out a small, fat hand.—New York Globe.

## "Clock of the Dead Kings."

The most peculiar clock in the world is that in a tower in the courtyard of the palace of Versailles. It has but a single hand and is known as "L'Horloge de la Mort du Roi" to the French people and to all other Europeans by words which signify "clock of the dead kings." It has no works, but consists merely of a face and a single hand, the face being in imitation of the sun. Upon the death of a king in any portion of Europe the hand is set at the moment of his demise and remains in that position until another king passes away. This curious custom is said to have originated in the time of Louis XIII. The clock of the dead kings is about the only relic of royalty in Versailles that escaped the furious mobs of the time of the French revolution.

## Some of the First.

A group of bachelors who carry on co-operative housekeeping on the upper west side deputed the most caustic of their number to re-monstrate with their grocer about the quality of his eggs. The grocer assumed the role of injured innocence. "It's impossible that those eggs should be bad," said he. "We've been getting them from the same farm for eighteen years." "That's just the trouble," replied the spokesman; "this morning you sent me some of the first you got."—New York Post.

## Sarcasm in the Jury.

The second day drew to its close with the twelfth jurymen still unconvinced. "Well, gentlemen," said the court officer, entering quietly, "shall I, as usual, order twelve dinners?" "Make it," said the foreman, "eleven dinners and a bale of hay."—New York Press.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

SALE OF TOWNSHIP BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the Township Clerk of Allen Township, Darke County, Ohio, at the village of Rossburg, Ohio, until twelve o'clock noon, standard time, Saturday, March 16, 1907, for the sale of three bonds of the said Allen Township, each bond of the par value of \$500.00 and one due one year after date, one in two years after date and one in three years after date, each bond to bear date of March 15, 1907, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum from its date, interest payable annually, as evidenced by interest coupons attached to said bonds, and principal and interest of said bonds payable at the office of the Township Treasurer of said Allen Township, Darke County, Ohio. Said bonds are issued for the purpose of procuring site and erecting a "Town Hall" in the South Precinct of the said Allen Township, Darke County, Ohio, at the village of Rossburg, in said precinct, by authority of an affirmative vote of the electors of the said precinct, at the general election held in said precinct November 4th, A. D. 1906, and in accordance with Sections 118 and 283 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio.

Bidders will accompany their bid with a certified check for \$100.00 as guaranty that bonds will be accepted and paid for if bid is awarded, and will address the same to Perry Garrison, Township Clerk, Rossburg, Allen Township, Darke County, Ohio.—Bids for Town Hall Bonds, and must state the number of bonds bid for, with premium offered, if any.

No bid will be considered if less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids offered.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ALLEN TOWNSHIP, DARKE CO., OHIO.

Perry Garrison, Township Clerk.

Feb. 11, 1907

Elgin, Feb. 11.—Butter held firm today at 33c. Sales for the week 440,500 lbs.

J. T. MARTZ,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office 220 New Weaver Building opp. Court House, Greenville, O. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

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